IN5255009 - Martinsville Drinking Water Utility
2007 Annual Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
The City of Martinsville Water Utility has three wells on the North side of Martinsville. The wells are supplied from the large central Indiana White River aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability:
All water supplied by the City of Martinsville Water Utility is treated by CARBON FILTRATION, treated with chlorine, phosphate and fluoride before being delivered to our customers. The Carbon Filtration is a process that filters all water coming into the water treatment plant and cleans up 100% of the Tetrachlorethene that has contaminated one of our 3 wells.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:
microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
If you have any questions or concerns please call our office at 765-342-2449 or e-mail questions to wateroper@scican.net these should be addressed to Scott Manley-Certified Water Treatment operator, City of Martinsville Water Utility. You may also visit MARTINSVILLE.IN.GOV for more information.

Other Information:
Conservation Measures You can use at home.

1. Fix leaking faucets and pipes.
2. Install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.
3. Wash only full loads of laundry.
4. Don't use the toilet for trash disposal.
5. Do not let the water run while shaving, washing, brushing teeth, or cleaning fruit's and vegetables.
6. Take shorter showers.
7. Soak dishes before washing them. Run the dishwasher only when full.
8. Capture tap water while you wait for hot water to come down the pipes, catch the flow in a watering can to use later on house plants or your garden.
9. Check toilets for leaks. Put dye tablets or food coloring into tank. If color appears in the bowl without flushing, there's a leak that should be repaired.
10. Have water softeners serviced on a regular basis.
11. Use professional car washes instead of washing at home.
12. Sweep clippings and leaves from walks and driveways rather than using the water hose.

For more information please contact:
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ADDENDUM: LEAD IN DRINKING WATER:

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Martinsville Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.9	1.5	2007	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5.35	ND	4.3	2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.28	2.2	7.1	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	NA		2005	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.11	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3.3	NA		2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	27	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2007	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.9	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	0.1	NA		2007	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	NA		2007	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	0.02	NA		2007	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.06	NA		2007	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.6	NA		2007	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.07	NA		2007	No	Herbicide runoff

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.94	2007	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.6	2007	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Gross Alpha, incldng Ra,Excid	15 pCi/L	0.1 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50 pCi/L	3.8 pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nickel	NA	7.3 ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching
Sulfate	NA	34 mg/l	No	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level